

1 unit 1 lesson 1 Human digestive system

* Choose The correct answer :-

- *1-.....is example for living organisms (soil- air – plants – water)
- *2-.....is example for nonliving organisms(plants – animals – air)
- *3-All the following from living organisms except (plants – animals – water)
- 📖4. All the following are from the properties of living organisms except(motion – sensation – nutrition – magnetism)
- *5-A building unit of the living organisms (organ – cell- tissue - system)
- *6-A group pf similar cells (organ – cell- tissue - system)
- *7-A group of organs which working together (organ – cell- tissue - system)
- *8.The system is composed of group of (organs – cell- tissue - system).
- *9.The body is consists of group of (organs – cell- tissue - systems).
- *19- the stomach belongs to the.....system(digestive - reproductive - urinary - nervous)
- *11-A system which carries out breathing (respiration) process (digestive - respiratory - nervous - urinary)
- 📖12.A system that help body to get rid of harmful substance(Respiratory - Circulatory - Urinary – nervous)
- 📖13.A system that carries out the transport function in the human being(Respiratory - Circulatory - Urinary – nervous)
- *14. Thesystem distributes the digested food and oxygen gas all over the body cells (Respiratory - Circulatory - Urinary – nervous)

📖 15. The function of the nervous system is (digestion – **sensation** – excretion - respiration)

* 16-.....system is responsible for the production of new individuals
(**reproductive** - nervous - urinary – digestive)



* 17-It is a process of changing food from a complex form into simple substance to let body benefit from them (**digestion process** – breathing process – respiration process)

* 18-the following organs belong to the digestive canal except.....
(stomach - esophagus - **liver** - small intestine)

☼ 19- the length of digestive canal is (6 – **9** – 3) meters

* 20-is a cavity in which teeth and tongue are existed and salivary glands are opened
(pharynx - **mouth** - esophagus – stomach)

21- in each jaw, teeth in adults are divided into.....

- a. three incisors, two canines and six molars
- b. four incisors and ten molars
- c. ten molars and two canines

d. four incisors, two canines and ten molars

☼ 22- the total number of teeth in an adult is (20- **32** – 40 – 10)

📖 23- The number of teeth in each jaw is (**16**-20-25)

📖 24- The adults havecanines in each jaw (6-4-**2**)

* 25- cutting and tearing food into small pieces is the function of..... (salivary glands –
tounge-molars - **incisors and canines**)

📖 26- The organ that turns food inside the mouth cavity and mixes it up with saliva is the
.....(esophagus – teeth – **tongue** – pharynx)

☼ 27- Digestion of starch starts in (lungs – hands – **mouth**)

📖 28- Digestion of starch start by (gastric juice – intestinal juice – **saliva** – bile juice)

📖 29-Saliva helps in the digestion of(fats – proteins – starch)

📖 30-Salivary glands secrete saliva which digests(fats – starches –proteins)

📖 31- there arepairs of salivary glands in mouth (three-four – five)

*32-.....is a cavity, that extends from the mouth to esophagus

(stomach- large intestine - pharynx - small intestine)

33-.....is muscular tube that allows food to pass from pharynx to stomach(small intestine – esophagus –tounge)

📖 34-allows food to pass from pharynx to stomach

(mouth – esophagus –small intestine – large intestine)

📖 35- Digestion of protein starts in(mouth – esophagus – small intestine – stomach)

36-from digestive system organ is (heart – lung – stomach – trachea)

📖 37-secretes gastric juice that changes protein into a seime-liquid substance (large intestine - small intestine - stomach - mouth)

📖 38- digestion of proteins stars in.....(stomach - mouth – large intestine)

☀ 39- the stomach belongs to the system (digestive – reproductive – nervous)

40-is responsible for incomplete digestion of proteins

(stomach - heart - molar - large intestine)

☀ 41-Stomach secretes(intestinal juice – bile juice – gastric juice – saliva)

📖 42. The stomach is (a system – an organ – a cell – a tissue)

📖 43- digestion of fats occurs in.....(mouth - duodenum - stomach - a,b)

📖 44- in the digestive system, the stomach is followed by.....

(esophagus – duodenum - ileum – large intestine)

📖 45- The first part of small intestine is called....(pharynx _ duodenum _ stomach _ ileum)

☀ 46-Absorption of food takes place in.....(small intestine – pancreas – bronchi)



📖47- Digested food is absorbed in the (esophagus – stomach – **small intestine** –large intestine)

📖48.....changes fats into fatty emulsion (**bile juice** - pancreatic juice – gastric juice - saliva)

📖49- Bile juice is secreted by (**liver** – salivary glands – pancreas – stomach)

📖50- The undigested food goes to the(stomach – small intestine – **large intestine** – duodenum)

📖51- undigested food is assembled in the.....

(**large intestine** - stomach - duodenum)

📖52-The large intestine is(system – **organ** – cell)

*53.....absorbs the water from the food remains (**rectum** –anus – ileum – duodenum)

*54- the following pieces of advice keep the digestive system healthy except..... (**eating**

much food that contains large amounts of fats –

Avoid eating food that contains food additives –

Practicing sports regularly- chewing food well)



2 unit 1 lesson 2 Human respiratory system

1- the organ which is responsible for warming air before entering the

lungs is...(pharynx - nose - trachea - bronchi)

2- nose is lined with..... to filter air .(hairs and mucous _ water- saliva)

3- All the following exist in the nose except(hair- blood capillaries - mucus- cilia)

4- The organ which is found in both of the Respiratory and digestive systems is(mouth - larynx - pharynx - lungs)

5- the common cavity between digestive system and Respiratory

System is..... (mouth _ pharynx _ esophagus)



6- trachea is supported by incomplete..... to make it permanently open(cilia- mucus - blood capabilities - cartilaginous rings)

7- which of the following is the importance of cilia in trachea?

(moistened the air - making it permanently open - ejecting up dust- a,b,c)

8-At the top of trachea there is a voice box which is called

(larynx – pharynx – epiglottis)

9-is called the voice box . (larynx- diaphragm- epiglottis- alveoli)

11- the two lungs are surrounded by....(diaphragm- ribs (rib cage)- trachea -cillia)

12-gas exchange during the process of respiration occurs in the.....

(trachea -nose-mouth -alveoli)

13- inside the lung, bronchioles end in...(blood capillaries- alevoil- cillia - cartilaginous rings)

14- the exchange of gasses occurs in alveoli through their.....

(opening _ ending _ walls _ thin walls)

15 - is the muscles that the thoracic cavity from the abdominal (diaphragm _ nose _ phyrnx)

16-muscle helps in the mechanism of respiration (diaphragm-liver_ stomach)

17-is the muscle that has an important role in breathing.

(ribs _ diaphragm _ trachea _ epiglottis)

18 - air enters the two lungs in the.....process(inhalation-exhalation- exctration - digestion)

19 - air rich in carbon dioxide gas is released outside the two lungs during the..... process(inhalation-exhalation- excretion-absorption)

20-when the diaphragm muscles contract, the... process takes place

(excretion _ digestion _ exhalation _ inhalation)



21- in the inhalation process the diaphragm..... and the volume of thoracic cavity (chest)increase (contracts _ relaxes _ moves up)

22- the ribs rise upwards and the thoracic cavity enlarges during(exhalation process - nervous system - inhalation process- sleeping)

23.In exhalation process diaphragm muscle (moves up-moves down-doesn't move)

24- during the inhalation process, ribs...(move up - move down - move backwards -don't move)

25 - exhaled air contains... gas and water vapour (oxygen -carbon dioxide- nitrogen- a, b, c.)

26- Lung is considered from the components of thesystem

(respiratory – nervous – digestive)



27-.....is an organ in the human respiratory system (liver – stomach – lung – pancreas)

28.The trachea is(a system – an organ – a cell)

29 Exhaled air contains...gas and water vapour(oxygen-carbon dioxide-nitrogen)

30- Exhaled air contains all the following exceptgas (water vapour – carbon dioxide – oxygen)

31-the number of respiration times increases in case (sitting -running- sleeping-standing)



32- burning the digested food inside the body cells requires.....
(carbon dioxide gas- oxygen gas- water vapour- a,b,c)

33- the required gas for respiration process is (oxygen _ carbon dioxide _ nitrogen)

34- the respiration process depends mainly on the.....gas.
(oxygen- carbon dioxide - hydrogen - water vapor)

35- living Organisms get the needed energy from the..... process
(digestion- respiration - excretion - absorption)

36- all the following organs belong to the Respiratory system except....
(lungs - trachea - stomach - bronchi)

37-the gas which makes limewater turbid
when passing through it is (oxygen -nitrogen-carbon dioxide -hydrogen)

38- all the following organs are related to the respiratory system except.....

(liver - diaphragm - lungs - trachea)

39-what is the path of carbon dioxide gas during exhalation process?

(nose ~ pharynx ~larynx ~trachea ~alveoli ~ blood



trachea~larynx~bronchus~alevoil

blood ~ alveoli~ bronchus ~trachea ~larynx ~ pharynx ~nose

alveoli ~bronchus ~ trachea ~larynx)

40- all the following methods are necessary to keep the respiratory system

healthy except..... (eating fruits rich in vitamin "c" as orange _stop smoking _

being in crowded places _ keeping off the severe cold)

1- Which system enables us to give birth to new individuals?

a- The reproductive system

c- The circulatory system

b- The respiratory system

d- The urinary system

2- The respiratory system helps bring ____ into the body through breathing.

a- Carbon dioxide gas

c- Water vapor gas

b- Oxygen gas

d- Helium gas

3- The body's systems do not work on their own; which two systems work together to take in oxygen and transport it to the cells through the blood?

a- The circulatory system and the digestive system

b- The respiratory system and the circulatory system

c- The circulatory system and the nervous system

d- The digestive system and the respiratory system

4- Miss Madonna and Habzlem are talking about the function of the urinary system. Who is right?

The urinary system removes harmful waste from the body.

The urinary system enables us to give birth to new individuals.



سلسلة
الطبيب
التعليمية

a- Miss Madonna

b- Habzlem

c- Both of them are right.

d- Neither of them is right.

5- Which body system is shown in the given image?

a- The respiratory system

b- The nervous system

c- The digestive system

d- The reproductive system



6- To burn the digested food to get the needed energy. We need _____

a- Carbon dioxide

b- Water vapor

c- Nitrogen

d- Oxygen

7- The _____ is the muscle that separates between the chest cavity and the abdominal cavity.

a- Diaphragm

b- Mouth

c- Liver

d- Epiglottis

8- The epiglottis exists at the top of _____

a- Larynx

b- The two lungs

c- Cilia

d- Nose



9- The number of respiration times increases in _____ case.

a- Sitting

b- Standing

c- Running

d- Sleeping

10- The volume of the chest cavity _____ during exhalation process.

a- Increases

b- Decreases

c- Is not effected

d- All the previous answer



11- Which of these correctly describes the role of the tongue?

- a- It helps mix food with saliva.
- b- It turns food in the mouth.
- c- It helps us taste food.
- d- All of the answers are correct

12- What does the digestive system do?

- a- It digests and absorbs food.
- b- It enables us to give birth to new individuals.
- c- It brings oxygen into the body.
- d- It allows the body to see, taste, touch, smell, and hear.

13- Saliva is a liquid secreted by glands in the ____

- a- Pharynx
- b- Esophagus
- c- Mouth
- d- No correct answer

14- Saliva contains enzymes that help break down ____ into sugars.

- a- proteins
- b- starch
- c- vitamins
- d- all of the answers are correct

15- Which of these is not part of the digestive canal?

- a- The liver
- b- The small intestine
- c- The large intestine
- d- The stomach

16- There are two ____ that are branched from the trachea.

- a- Alveoli
- b- Bronchi
- c- Cilia
- d- Larynx

17- We should breathe through ____

a- Lungs

b- Nose

c- Mouth

d- All of the answers are correct

18- ____ closes the opening of the trachea during swallowing.

a- Esophagus

b- Epiglottis

c- Larynx

d- All of the answers are correct



19- Inhaled air is rich in ____ gas.

a- Carbon dioxide gas.

b- Oxygen gas.

c- Water vapor gas.

d- No correct answer

20- During the respiration process gases exchange occurs in ____

a- Trachea

b- Nose

c- Mouth

d- Alveoli

21- Saliva contains enzymes that help break down ____ into ____

a- Sugars; starch

b- Starch; proteins

c- Starch; vitamins

d- Starch; sugars

22- Which of the following is a supplementary organ of the digestive system?

a- The salivary glands

b- The liver

c- The pancreas

d- All of the answers are correct

23- The system which is responsible for digestion and absorption of food.

a- The nervous system

b- The circulatory system

c- The digestive system

d- The respiratory system

24- A muscular sac works on mixing food up by its digestive juices.

a- Mouth

c- Stomach

b- Esophagus

d- Liver

25- The system which is responsible for respiration to produce energy for the body.

a- The nervous system

c- The digestive system

b- The circulatory system

d- The respiratory system

26- A muscular tube where food passes from the pharynx to the stomach

a- Mouth



c- Stomach

b- Esophagus

d- Liver

27- The system which is responsible for getting rid of harmful substances that harm the body.

a- The digestive system

c- The respiratory system

b- The nervous system

d- The urinary system

28- The digestive system is responsible for _____

a- Producing new individuals who look like us.

b- Sensation, hearing, vision, smell and taste.

c- Distributing the digested food and oxygen to all body cells.

d- Digestion and absorption of food.

29- The reproductive system is responsible for _____

a- Producing new individuals who look like us.

b- Sensation, hearing, vision, smell and taste.

- c- Distributing the digested food and oxygen to all body cells.
- d- Digestion and absorption of food.

30- The respiratory system is responsible for _____

- a- Producing new individuals who look like us.
- b- Sensation, hearing, vision, smell and taste.
- c- Distributing the digested food and oxygen to all body cells.
- d- Respiration to produce energy for the body.

31- Digested food is absorbed in the _____

- a- Small intestine
- b- Large intestine
- c- Stomach
- d- Esophagus



32- Starches digestion starts by the _____

- a- Gastric juice
- b- Bile juice
- c- Intestinal juice
- d- Saliva

33- Which of the following is a correct statement.

- a- Gastric juice digests fats.
- b- Saliva digests protein.
- c- Bile juice helps to digest fats.
- d- All of the statements are correct.

34- Here is an image of a mouth. Different types of teeth are shown in different colors. Which type of teeth is shown in green? What is the function of these teeth?

- a- Canines; Grinding food
- b- Molars; Tearing and cutting food
- c- Incisors; Tearing and cutting food
- d- Incisors; grinding food



35- Look at this image of a mouth.

What color are the canines in the top row of teeth?

Canines do not _____ food.

- a- White; grind
- b- Green; tear
- c- Blue; cut
- d- No correct answer



36- Miss Madonna and Hbzlem are talking about what role the mouth plays in digestion.

Who is right?

- a- Neither is correct.
- b- Habzlem is correct.
- c- Miss Madonna is correct.
- d- They are both correct.

The mouth secretes saliva that contains digestive enzymes.

The mouth breaks down food by cutting, tearing, and grinding through the work of teeth.



37- The _____ system digests and absorbs food.

- a- Nervous
- b- Circulatory
- c- Respiratory
- d- Digestive

38- The _____ system carries out the process of breathing.

- a- Nervous
- b- Circulatory



c- Respiratory

d- Digestive

39- The _____ system distributes the digested food and oxygen all over the body cells.

a- Nervous

c- Respiratory

b- Circulatory

d- Digestive

40- The _____ system helps the body get rid of harmful substances.

a- Nervous

b- Reproductive

c- Respiratory

d- Urinary

41- The _____ system let us have the ability to feel, hear, see, smell and taste.

a- Nervous

b- Reproductive

c- Respiratory

d- Urinary

42- The _____ system makes us give birth for new individuals who look like us.

a- Nervous

b- Reproductive

c- Respiratory

d- Urinary

43- Digestion is the process of changing the food from _____ into a _____ to let the body get benefited.

- a- Simple form; complex form
- b- Small form ; big
- c- Complex form ; simple form
- d- No correct answer



44- The digestive system in human being is made up of a set of _____ which contact with each other in a shape of a _____ known as _____ with length of _____

- a- Tissues; long pipe; digestive canal; 9-10 cm
- b- Organs; long pipe; digestive canal; 9-10 m
- c- Organs; long pipe; digestive canal; 9-10 cm
- d- Organs; short pipe; digestive canal; 9-10 m

45- The digestive canal starts with _____ and ends in the _____

- a- Anus; mouth
- b- Mouth; small intestine
- c- Mouth; large intestine
- d- Mouth; anus

46- _____ lined with a mucous layer and hair to obstruct and filter dust and microbes.

- a- Trachea
- b- Bronchi
- c- Nose
- d- All the answers are correct

47- Eating fruits rich in _____ to protect yourself from cold.

- a- Carbohydrates
- b- Fats
- c- Vitamin C

d- All of the answers are correct

48- Exhalation air contains _____

a- Carbon dioxide gas

b- Water vapor gas

c- a & b

d- a only



49- _____ is the process by which human can get energy from burning of the digested food.

a- Absorption

b- Digestion

c- Respiration

d- No correct answer

50- Students in a class are grouping activities into those that are good for the digestive system and those that are bad. Which activity is placed in the wrong group?

Good	Chewing food well	Eating foods that are high in fat	Exercising regularly
Bad	Eating foods with lots of additives	Buying food from street vendors	

a- Eating foods with lots of additives

b- Chewing food well

c- Exercising regularly

d- Eating foods that are high in fat

51- Where in the digestive canal does food go after it passes through the esophagus and before it reaches the small intestine?

a- The mouth

b- The stomach

c- The large intestine

d- The pharynx

52- Air enters the lungs through the trachea. The trachea connects to the lungs through the_____

a- epiglottis

b- larynx

c- pharynx

d- bronchi

53- Which of the following are the main nutrients that help the body to grow and to heal wounds?

a- Carbohydrates

b- Fats

c- Proteins

d- No correct answer

54- Which organ releases bile to help break down fats?

a- The pancreas

b- The liver

c- The rectum

d- The stomach

55- Which gas enters the bloodstream during respiration?

a- Oxygen

b- Helium

c- Hydrogen

d- Carbon dioxide

56- The gas which makes lime water turbid when passing through it _____

- a- Oxygen
- b- Carbon dioxide
- c- Nitrogen
- d- Hydrogen

57- During the inhalation process, ribs _____

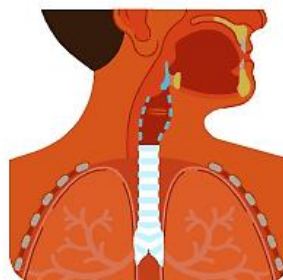
- a- Move down
- b- Move backwards
- c- Don't move
- d- Move up

58- The epiglottis _____

- a- Closes the trachea during swallowing
- b- Prevents food from entering the trachea
- c- Sweeps the strange objects out of the trachea
- d- (a) and (b)

59- The common cavity between the digestive system and the respiratory system is _____

- a- Nose
- b- Trachea
- c- Lung
- d- Pharynx



60- Here is a picture showing the trachea.

The trachea is supported by rings made of cartilage.

What would happen to the trachea if these rings were not there?

The trachea is lined with hair like structures called cilia. What do these cilia do?

- a- The trachea would remain open; they move microbes and debris along the airways.
- b- The trachea would become closed; they move microbes and debris along the airways.
- c- The trachea would become closed; they warm up air as it passes through the trachea.
- d- The trachea would remain open; they take in oxygen from the air.

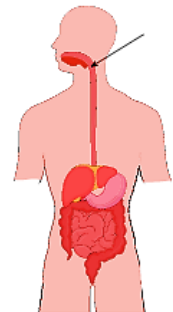
61- What do we call the small hair like structures that absorb digested food?

- a- Arteries
- b- Teeth
- c- Capillaries
- d- Villi



62- The _____ is the cavity behind the nose and the mouth. It leads to the esophagus and the trachea (a part of the respiratory system).

- a- pharynx
- b- esophagus
- c- salivary gland
- d- mouth



63- The common cavity between the digestive system and the respiratory system.

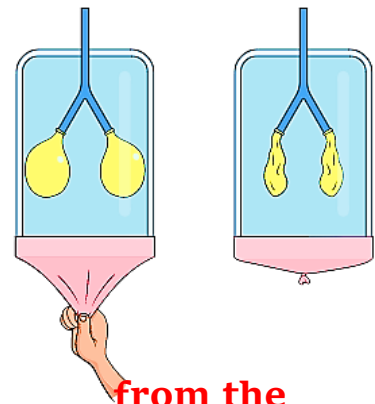
- a- Nose
- b- trachea
- c- lung
- d- pharynx



64- Look at this model of the lungs. The pink balloon represents the diaphragm and the yellow balloons represent the lungs. The blue tube represents the trachea and bronchi.

What happens to the yellow balloons when the pink balloon is pulled down? What happens to the air in the lungs when the diaphragm relaxes?

- a- Nothing happens; it enters the lungs.
- b- Nothing happens; it exits the lungs.
- c- Nothing happens.
- d- They fill up with air; it exits the lungs.



65- Respiration is the process by which we get _____ from the burning of digested food.

- a- carbon dioxide
- b- air
- c- nutrients
- d- energy

66- _____ exist(s) in the nose to filter the air from dust and microbes.

- a- Blood capillaries

b- Mucus

c- Hairs

d- (a) and (b)

67- _____ is an organ in the human respiratory system.

a- Lung

b- Liver

c- Stomach

d- Pancreas

68- Burning the digested food inside the body cells
require _____

a- Carbon dioxide gas

b- Water vapor

c- Oxygen gas

d- All of the answers are correct

69- The undigested food goes to the _____

a- Stomach

b- Small intestine

c- Duodenum

d- Large intestine

70- The digestive supplementaries are _____

a- Salivary gland and stomach and liver

b- Liver and salivary gland and duodenum

c- Salivary gland and liver and pancreas

d- No correct answer

71- The liver secretes _____ juice that helps in digestion of fats.

- a- Gastric
- b- Pancreatic
- c- Intestinal
- d- Bile

72- The undigested food is assembled (stored) in the_____

- a- Esophagus
- b- Large intestine
- c- Small intestine
- d- Stomach

73- The digestion of starch starts in the mouth by the_____

- a- starch juice
- b- intestinal juice
- c- saliva
- d- bile juice

74- The large intestine ends with the_____

- a- Stomach
- b- Small intestine
- c- Anus
- d- No correct answer

75- It is the building unit of the body of living organisms.

- a- Stomach
- b- Liver
- c- Cell
- d- Organ

76- A juice that is secreted by the pancreas.

- a- Pancreatic juice
- b- Bile juice
- c- Intestinal juice
- d- Saliva

77- Figure (A) and figure (B) represent part of the digestive system, figure (A) is called____, figure (B) is called____

- a- Stomach; small intestine
- b- Stomach; liver
- c- Large intestine; stomach
- d- Stomach; large intestine



(A)



(B)

78- Proteins are digested in the _____

- a- Stomach only
- b- Stomach and the small intestine.
- c- Small intestine only
- d- No correct answer

79- _____ secretes gastric juice, which enables the incomplete digestion of proteins, while the complete digestion of proteins occurs in the _____

- a- Stomach; small intestine
- b- Small intestine; stomach
- c- Stomach; large intestine
- d- Large intestine; stomach

80- What happens if the small intestine is removed from the human body.

- a- The food will not be completely digested.

- b- The food will not be absorbed.
- c- The food will be completely digested.
- d- (a) and (b)

81-Salivary glands secrete _____ and liver secretes _____

- a- Saliva ; gastric juice
- b- Saliva; intestinal juice
- c- Saliva ; bile juice
- d- Bile juice ; saliva

82- During the inhalation process, the chest cavity becomes_____

- a- narrow
- b- large
- c- medium sized
- d- no correct answer

83- Tiny air sacs that exist in the two lungs.

- a- Stomach
- b- Trachea
- c- Alveoli
- d- No correct answer

84- What happens if you exhale in front of a mirror or a glass sheet.

- a- Formation of water droplets on the glass sheet.
- b- Formation of oxygen on the glass sheet.
- c- Formation of heat on the glass sheet.
- d- No correct answer

85- Which of these happens when you exercise?

- a- Your breathing rate increases.
- b- Oxygen is used to get energy from food.
- c- Both of the answers above are correct.
- d- No correct answer

86- What is the name of the process of inhaling oxygen into the body and exhaling carbon dioxide out of the body?

- a- Respiration
- b- Digestion
- c- Circulation
- d- Excretion

87- Miss Madonna tests the effect of exercise on respiration.

She counts the number of times she takes a breath while sitting, walking, and running for 1 minute. Look at the table of her results.

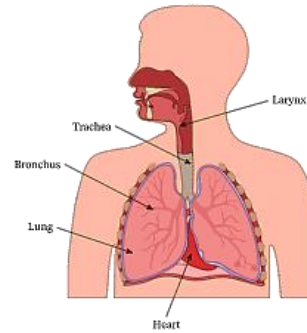
	Sitting	Walking	Running
Breaths per Minute	13	15	20

Which activity needs the least amount of breaths? What effect might exercise have on respiration?

- a- Running; the respiration rate goes up with increased exercise.
- b- Walking; the respiration rate stays the same with increased exercise.
- c- Sitting; the respiration rate goes down with increased exercise.
- d- Sitting; the respiration rate goes up with increased exercise.

88- This image below shows the human body with some structures labeled. Which of the labeled structures is not a part of the respiratory system?

- a- The heart
- b- The larynx
- c- The trachea
- d- The bronchus



89- Breathing through the nose is better than breathing through the mouth.

- a- Because the nose is lined with mucus to warm the air and it is lined with blood capillaries and hair to filter air from dust and microbes before entering the two lungs.
- b- Because the nose is lined with hair to warm the air and it is lined with mucus and blood capillaries to filter air from dust and microbes before entering the two lungs.
- c- Because the nose is lined with blood capillaries to warm the air and it is lined with mucus and hair to filter air from dust and microbes before entering the two lungs.
- d- Because the nose is lined with blood capillaries to warm the air and it is lined with mucus and hair to filter air from dust and microbes before entering the two bronchi.

90- What happens if there is no cilia in the trachea.

- a- Strange objects would enter the trachea.
- b- Your breathing rate increases
- c- Strange objects would not enter the trachea.

d- No correct answer

91-The trachea _____

- a- contains cartilaginous rings
- b- is lined with blood capillaries to warm the air
- c- contain alveoli
- d- closes the trachea while swallowing

92- the nose _____

- a- contains cartilaginous rings
- b- is lined with blood capillaries to warm the air
- c- contain alveoli
- d- closes the trachea while swallowing

93- The lungs _____

- a- contains cartilaginous rings
- b- Is lined with blood capillaries to warm the air
- c- Contain alveoli
- d- Closes the trachea while swallowing

94- The epiglottis _____

- a- contains cartilaginous rings
- b- is lined with blood capillaries to warm the air
- c- contain alveoli
- d- closes the trachea while swallowing

95- Fats' digestion starts by _____

- a- Gastric juice
- b- Saliva

c- Bile juice

d- No correct answer

96- The small intestine consists of two parts _____ and _____

a- Ileum; duodenum

b- Ileum; stomach

c- Ileum; large intestine

d- Large intestine; anus



97- Bile juice is secreted by the _____

a- Stomach

b- Saliva

c- Liver

d- Mouth

98- The salivary glands secrete _____

a- Starch

b- Saliva

c- Sugar

d- All of the answers are correct

99- The ----- system is responsible for the five senses.

a- Circulatory

b- Digestive

c- Respiratory

d- Nervous

100- the nervous system is responsible for -----

a- nutrition

- b- digestion
- c- respiration
- d- sensation

101- ----- and-----are characteristics of the living organisms.

- a- Motion and nutrition
- b- Exhalation and nutrition
- c- Exhalation and growth
- d- No correct answer

102- The structure of living organism's body is:



- a- Organ – system – tissue
- b- System – tissue – organs
- c- Systems – organs – tissues
- d- Cells – organs – body

103- What happens if there is no tongue inside the mouth.

- a- The food will not mix with the saliva.
- b- Food will not move inside the mouth cavity.
- c- You will not be able to distinguish between the tastes of food.
- d- All of the answers are correct.

104- The bile juice _____

- a- is poured in the ileum

- b- is secreted by the stomach
- c- is secreted by the liver
- d- is secreted by the salivary glands

105- the saliva _____

- a- is poured in the ileum
- b- is secreted by the stomach
- c- is secreted by the liver
- d- is secreted by the salivary glands

106- the intestinal juice _____

- a- is poured in the ileum
- b- is secreted by the stomach
- c- is secreted by the liver
- d- is secreted by the salivary glands

107- the gastric juice _____

- a- is poured in the ileum
- b- is secreted by the stomach
- c- is secreted by the liver
- d- is secreted by the salivary glands

108- the pancreatic juice _____

- a- is secreted by the stomach
- b- is secreted by the liver
- c- is secreted by the salivary glands
- d- is secreted by the pancreas

109- Absorption of food occurs in the _____

- a- Stomach

- b- Liver
- c- Mouth
- d- Small intestine

110- Organs of the body consist of a group of-----

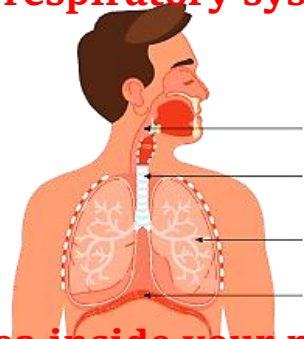
- a- systems
- b- cells
- c- tissues
- d- fats

111- The total number of teeth in an adult is_____

- a- 16
- b- 32
- c- 20
- d- 10

112- Look at the image. Which arrow points to the organ that connects the digestive system and the respiratory system?

- a- 1
- b- 2
- c- 3
- d- 4



113- The _____ is the name for the area inside your nose that is lined with mucous membranes to help keep the nose moist.

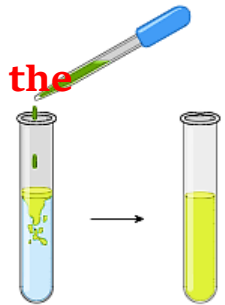
- a- larynx
- b- epiglottis
- c- nasal cavity
- d- no correct answer

114- This image shows an experiment in which a substance is added to oil and water in a test tube. Complete the following sentences.

When _____ is added to oil and water in a test tube, the oil is broken down and dissolves in the water.

This experiment represents the breakdown of ____ in the duodenum.

- a- pancreatic juice; proteins
- b- saliva; sugar
- c- bile juice; fats
- d- gastric juice; carbohydrates



115- Salivary glands are _____ pairs; and they secrete a liquid known as _____

- a- Six; saliva
- b- Three; saliva
- c- Six; starch
- d- Three; starch

116- Trachea is lined with _____

- a- Mucus
- b- Cilia
- c- Air
- d- No correct answer

117- The ----- is the first organ in the respiratory system.

- a- Mouth
- b- Nose

c- Pharynx

d- Lungs

118- Air enters the two lungs during the----- process & leaves them during the-----process.

a- Exhalation; inhalation

b- Inhalation; digestion

c- Inhalation; exhalation

d- Inhalation; absorption



119- Pharynx is a common cavity that leads to the----- and the -

a- Esophagus; stomach

b- Esophagus ; larynx

c- Esophagus; trachea

d- All of the answers are correct

120-The respiratory tube is supported by incomplete cartilaginous rings to keep it open all the time.

a- Esophagus

b- Pharynx

c- Larynx

d- Trachea

121- A muscular membrane that separates the abdominal and thoracic cavities.

a- Diaphragm

b- Pharynx

c- Stomach

d- Esophagus

122- The ____ protect the lungs.

a- Trachea

b- Alveoli

c- Ribs

d- Diaphragm



123- All the following are properties of living organisms except-----

a- motion

b- sensation

c- nutrition

d- magnetism

124- The living organism's body is made up of systems integrated with each other. Each system is made up of ----. that consist of --- -- , and each consists of -----, that has its own functions.

a- Tissues- organs – cells.

b- Cells – organs – tissues

c- Organs – tissues – cells.

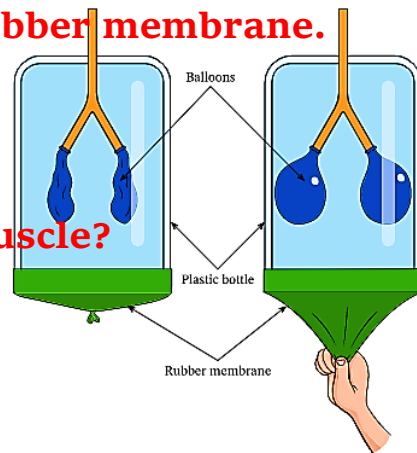
d- Cells – tissues – organs.

125- Miss Madonna made a model of the respiratory system using a plastic bottle, balloons, and a rubber membrane.

Which part of this model represents the main muscle that helps with respiration? What is the name of this muscle?

a- The plastic bottle; the lungs

b- The balloons; the thoracic cavity



c- The rubber membrane; the rib cage

d- The rubber membrane; the diaphragm

126- Starch is an example of-----that is digested in the----- by---
into-----

a- Carbohydrates; mouth; saliva; sugar.

b- Proteins; mouth; saliva; starch

c- Fats; stomach; saliva; sugar

d- Vitamins; liver; bile juice; fatty emulsion

127- Oil is an example of -----that is broken down by----which
is secreted by the-----

a- Fat; gastric juice; stomach

b- Fat; bile juice; pancreas

c- Protein; stomach; gastric juice

d- Fat; bile juice; liver

128-

1- A	11- d	21- d	31- a	41- a	51- b	61- d	71 d	81 c	91- a	101- a	111- b	121- a
2- B	12- a	22- d	32- d	42- b	52- d	62- a	72 b	82 b	92- b	102 c	112- a	122- c
3- B	13- c	23- c	33- c	43- c	53- c	63- d	73 c	83 c	93- c	103- d	113- c	123- d
4- B	14- b	24- c	34- c	44- b	54- b	64- d	74 c	84- a	94- d	104- c	114- c	124- c
5- A	15- a	25- d	35- a	45- d	55- a	65- d	75 c	85- c	95- c	105- d	115- b	125- d
6- D	16- b	26- b	36- d	46- c	56- b	66 c	76 a	86- A	96- a	106 a-	116- b	126 a-
7- A	17- b	27- d	37- d	47- c	57- d	67 a	77 d	87- d	97- c	107- b	117- b	127 d-
8- A	18- b	28- d	38- c	48- c	58 d	68 c	78 b	88- a	98- b	108- d	118- c	
9- C	19- b	29- a	39- b	49- c	59- d	69 d	79 a	89- c	99- d	109- d	119- c	
10- b	20- d	30- d	40- d	50- d	60- b	70 c	80 d	90- a	100- d	110- c	120- d	



March Revision

* Choose the right answer:

Mr. Ahmed ElBasha

1. Starch digestion starts by the

- a. gastric juice. b. saliva. c. bile juice.

2. The common cavity between digestive system and respiratory system is.....

- a. mouth. b. pharynx. c. esophagus.

3. allows food to pass from pharynx to stomach.

- a. Mouth b. Esophagus c. Large intestine

4. The organ that turns food inside the mouth cavity and mixes it up with saliva is

- a. esophagus. b. teeth. c. tongue. d. pharynx.

5. Undigested food is stored in the

- a. duodenum. b. small intestine. c. large intestine.

6. The function of nervous system is

- a. digestion. b. sensation. c. excretion. d. respiration.

7. help in exchange of gases.

- a. Stomach b. Diaphragm c. Alveoli

8. is responsible for tasting and mixing food with saliva.

- a. Teeth b. Pharynx c. Tongue

9. There are pairs of salivary glands in mouth.

- a. three b. four c. five

10. Nose is lined with to filter air.

- a. hairs and mucous b. water c. saliva

11. is called the voice box.

- a. Pharynx b. Trachea c. Larynx

12.The number of teeth in an adult person is

- a. 32 b. 23 c. 20

13.Lung is considered from components of system.

- a. respiratory b. nervous c. digestive

14.During the respiration process gases exchange occurs in

- a. trachea. b. nose. c. mouth. d. alveoli.

15..... muscle helps in mechanism of respiration.

- a. Diaphragm b. Esophagus c. Stomach

16.There are pairs of salivary glands.

- a. two b. three c. four

17.Stomach secretes juice.

- a. bile b. gastric c. saliva

18.Digestion of starch starts by the

- a. saliva. b. gastric juice. c. bile juice.

19.Most exhalation air contains gas.

- a. oxygen b. carbon dioxide c. methane

20.The number of respiration times increases in case.

- a. sitting b. running c. sleeping d. standing

21.Cutting and tearing food into small pieces are function of

- a. molars. b. incisors and canines. c. tongue.

22.The first part of small intestine is called

- a. pharynx. b. duodenum. c. ileum.

23.The trachea is

- a. a system. b. an organ. c. a cell.

24.Proteins are digested in

- a. stomach. b. large intestine. c. small intestine.

25.Gases exchange occurs in

- a. larynx. b. alveoli. c. trachea. d. nose.

26. The system responsible getting rid harmful substances.

- a. nervous b. urinary c. reproductive d. digestive

27. The is an organ of the human respiratory system.

- a. lung b. heart c. stomach

28. The first part of small intestine is called

- a. pharynx. b. duodenum. c. ileum.

29. Exhaled air contains gas and water vapor.

- a. oxygen b. carbon dioxide c. nitrogen

30. Digested food is absorbed in the

- a. esophagus. b. stomach. c. small intestine.

31. Gases exchange during respiration process occurs in

- a. trachea. b. alveoli. c. nose.

32. The stomach belongs to the system.

- a. digestive b. nervous c. urinary

33. Digestion of protein starts in

- a. stomach. b. mouth. c. small intestine.

34. During the respiration process, gases exchange occurs in

- a. trachea. b. alveoli. c. mouth.

35. Digestion of starch starts in

- a. mouth. b. esophagus. c. rectum.

36. separates between the thoracic cavity and abdominal cavity.

- a. Pancreas b. Heart c. Diaphragm

37. Lung is considered from the components of the system.

- a. respiratory b. nervous c. digestive

38. Gases exchange process occurs in

- a. trachea. b. air sacs. c. nose. d. bronchi.

39. protein digestion starts in

- a. stomach b. large intestine c. mouth d. small intestine.

40. Gastric juice digest

- a. starch b. protein c. carbohydrates. D. fats.

41. saliva secretes in

- a. mouth b. stomach c. larger intestine d. ileum

42. the length of the digestive canal is

- a. 12 meter b. 9 meter c. 3 meter d. 6 meter.

43. the adult teeth number are Teeth.

- a. 16 b. 22 c. 20 d. 32

44. salivary gland found in

- a. mouth b. stomach c. abdomen d. no correct answer.

45. in inhalation process the diaphragm muscle

- a. relax b. contract c. no action

46. nose contains to warm the air passed through.

- a. blood capillaries. b. veins c. artery d. vessels.

47. air enter the lungs through the process of

- a. inhalation b. exhalation c. respiration d. digestion

48. muscle helps in mechanism of respiration.

- a. cardiac b. abdomen c. diaphragm d. smooth.

Model answer

1. B
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. A
10.A

11.C
12.A
13.A
14.D
15.A
16.B
17.B
18.A
19.B
20.B

21.B
22.B
23.B
24.A
25.B
26.B
27.A
28.B
29.B
30.C

31.B
32.A
33.A
34.B
35.A
36.C
37.A
38.B
39.A
40.B

41.A
42.B
43.D
44.A
45.B
46.A
47.A
48.C

Grade 4

2nd term

Lesson 1&2

Revision

2021

Mr. Science

Sherif hawary

Grade 4 Lesson 1&2 revision

Choose the right answer :

1. Gas turbid lime water:
(Oxygen – nitrogen – carbon dioxide)
2. Starch is digested in
(Liver – stomach – mouth)
3. The stomach belongs to the system:
(digestive – nervous – urinary)
4. Undigested food is stored in the
(large intestine – stomach – liver)
5. Bile juice digests
(protein – starch – sugar – fats)
6. Gases exchange during respiration occurs in:
(trachea – nose – mouth – alveoli)
7. Iodine solution is used to test for :
(proteins – starch – fats)
8. Digested food is absorbed in the :
(stomach – small intestine – large intestine)

- 9- Protein digestion starts in
(stomach – small intestine – large intestine- mouth)
- 10- Starches digestion starts in
(stomach – small intestine – large intestine- mouth)
- 11- Fat digestion starts in
(stomach – small intestine – large intestine- mouth)
- 12- completethe digestion of different foods
(small intestine - Liver – stomach – mouth)
- 13- The building unit of a living organism is called
(cell - tissue – organ – system)
- 14-Theprocess is a breakdown of complex food
to get benefit from them.
(respiration – digestion – excretion – photosynthesis)
- 15-theseparates abdominal cavity from thoracic cavity.
(small intestine - Liver – stomach – diaphragm)
- 16-Exchange of gases takes place in the
(alveoli - trachea – nose – diaphragm)
- 17-..... is the common path between digestive &
respiratory systems.
(Pharynx – larynx – stomach – ileum)

18-Air enters the lungs during the..... process

(digestion – excretion – inhalation – exhalation)

19-Air leaves the lungs during the..... process

(digestion – excretion – inhalation – exhalation)

20-Trachea is lined with

(alveoli – cilia – villi – hair)

21-The exhaled air contain moregas than

inhaled air. (oxygen – nitrogen – carbon dioxide)

24-During inhalation process diaphragm moves.....

(up – down – right – left)

25- Inhaled air is rich in

(oxygen – nitrogen – carbon dioxide)

26- The trachea is branched into two

(Lungs – kidney - bronchi – larynx)

27-Alveoli havewalls for exchange of gases.

(thin – thick - elastic – wide)

28-..... is called voice box

(Lungs – epiglottis - bronchi – larynx)

29-the number of respiration times increase in.....

(sitting – running – sleeping – standing)

30- The building unit of living organisms

(system- organ – tissue – cell)

31- A liquid secreted in the mouth and helps in starches

digestion (saliva – bile – gastric – intestinal)

32- A juice is secreted from the liver and affects fat digestion

(saliva – bile – gastric – intestinal)

33-The system which supplies the body with Oxygen & takes away carbon dioxide.

(digestive – respiratory – circulatory – urinary)

34-It prevents the food from entering the respiratory system.

(diaphragm – trachea – larynx – epiglottis)

35-The organ that allow air and food to pass through it.

(stomach – pharynx – larynx – epiglottis)

36-A process by which Oxygen gas enters the lungs.

(digestion – excretion – inhalation – exhalation)

37-A common organ between digestive & respiratory system.

(stomach – pharynx – larynx – epiglottis)

38-The process by which human obtain energy from digested food

(digestive – respiratory – circulatory – urinary)

39-They exist in trachea to eject strange substances.

(cilia – trachea – larynx – epiglottis)

40-The muscle that helps in mechanism of respiration.

(diaphragm – trachea – larynx – epiglottis)

41-They are found in nose and warm air before entering the lungs.

(cilia – hair- blood capillaries –epiglottis)

42-A common path lead to esophagus & trachea.

(stomach – pharynx – larynx – epiglottis)

43-A tube in respiratory system that is lined with Cilia.

(diaphragm – trachea – larynx – epiglottis)

44-An organ found at the top of trachea and is called the voice box

(stomach – pharynx – larynx – epiglottis)

45-A process by which carbon dioxide gas & water vapor comes out from the 2 lungs.

(digestion – excretion – inhalation – exhalation)

46-A process in which thoracic cavity enlarge & air rich in Oxygen enter the 2 lungs.

(digestion – excretion – inhalation – exhalation)

47-A process in which thoracic cavity becomes narrow & the air rich in carbon dioxide gas goes out from the 2 lungs.

(digestion – excretion – inhalation – exhalation)

48- In the small intestine digestion is

(incomplete – completed – started – no correct answer)

49- the number of teeth in adult person equal

(16 – 32 – 20 – no correct answer)

50- the bile juice change fats to

(sugar – starch – emulsion – proteins)

Model answer

Choose the right answer :

- 1- Gas turbid lime water:
a. (Oxygen – nitrogen – carbon dioxide)
- 2- Starch is digested in
a. (Liver – stomach – mouth)
- 3- The stomach belongs to the system:
(digestive – nervous – urinary)
- 4- Undigested food is stored in the
(large intestine – stomach – liver)
- 5- Bile juice digests :
(protein – starch – sugar – fats)
- 6- Gases exchange during respiration occurs in:
(trachea – nose – mouth – alveoli)
- 7- Iodine solution is used to test for :
(proteins – starch – fats)
- 8- Digested food is absorbed in the :
(stomach – small intestine – large intestine)
- 14- Protein digestion starts in
(stomach – small intestine – large intestine- mouth)
- 15- Starches digestion starts in
(stomach – small intestine – large intestine- mouth)
- 16- Fat digestion starts in
(stomach – small intestine – large intestine- mouth)

17- complete the digestion of different foods

(small intestine - Liver – stomach – mouth)

18- The building unit of a living organism is called

(cell - tissue – organ – system)

14-Theprocess is a breakdown of complex food to get benefit from them.

(respiration – digestion – excretion – photosynthesis)

15-theseparates abdominal cavity from thoracic cavity.

(small intestine - Liver – stomach – diaphragm)

16-Exchange of gases takes place in the

(alveoli - trachea – nose – diaphragm)

17-..... is the common path between digestive & respiratory systems.

(Pharynx – larynx – stomach – ileum)

18-Air enters the lungs during the..... process

(digestion – excretion – inhalation – exhalation)

19-Air leaves the lungs during the..... process

(digestion – excretion – inhalation – exhalation)

20-Trachea is lined with

(alveoli – cilia – villi – hair)

21-The exhaled air contain moregas than inhaled air. (oxygen – nitrogen – carbon dioxide)

24-During inhalation process diaphragm moves..... (up – down – right – left)

25- Inhaled air is rich in (oxygen – nitrogen – carbon dioxide)

26- The trachea is branched into two (Lungs – kidney - bronchi – larynx)

27-Alveoli havewalls for exchange of gases. (thin – thick - elastic – wide)

28-..... is called voice box (Lungs – epiglottis - bronchi – larynx)

29-the number of respiration times increase in..... (sitting – running – sleeping – standing)

30 -The building unit of living organisms [...cell....]

31-A liquid secreted in the mouth and helps in starches digestion [...saliva....]

32-A juice is secreted from the liver and affects fat digestion [...bile juice....]

33-The system which supplies the body with Oxygen & takes away carbon dioxide. [...**respiratory**..]

34-It prevents the food from entering the respiratory system. [**epiglottis**..]

35-The organ that allow air and food to pass through it. [**pharynx**.....]

36-A process by which Oxygen gas enters the lungs. [**inhalation**]

37-A common organ between digestive & respiratory system. [**diaphragm**]

38-The process by which human obtain energy from digested food [**respiration**]

39-They exist in trachea to eject strange substances. [**cilia**..]

40-The muscle that helps in mechanism of respiration. [**diaphragm**]

41-They are found in nose and warm air before entering the lungs. [**blood capillaries**]

42-A common path lead to esophagus & trachea.

[pharynx]

43-A tube in respiratory system that is lined with Cilia.

[trachea]

44-An organ found at the top of trachea and is called the voice box

[larynx]

45-A process by which carbon dioxide gas & water vapor comes out from the 2 lungs.

[exhalation]

46-A process in which thoracic cavity enlarge & air rich in Oxygen enter the 2 lungs.

[inhalation]

47-A process in which thoracic cavity becomes narrow & the air rich in carbon dioxide gas goes out from the 2 lungs

[exhalation]

48- In the small intestine digestion is **completed..**

49- the number of teeth in adult person equal ...**32**.....

50- the bile juice change fats to ... **emulsion.**

1. The tissue consists of a group of

- ☐ A Systems ☐ B Organs ☐ C Cells ☐ D Tissues

2. The function of the digestive system is

- ☐ A digestion ☐ B sensation ☐ C excretion ☐ D respiration

3. The system distributes oxygen and digested food to all body cells.

- ☐ A respiratory ☐ B digestive ☐ C circulatory ☐ D nervous

4. The system helps the body to get rid of harmful substances.

- ☐ A reproductive ☐ B urinary ☐ C circulatory ☐ D respiratory

5. The system makes us feel, see, hear and taste things.

- ☐ A digestive ☐ B urinary ☐ C nervous ☐ D circulatory

6. The is a group of organs.

- ☐ A tissue ☐ B system ☐ C cell ☐ D fats

7. An organs consists of

- ☐ A tissues ☐ B systems ☐ C cells ☐ D fats

8. is the building unit of the human body.

- ☐ A The system ☐ B The cell ☐ C The tissue ☐ D The organ

9. belongs to the urinary system.

- ☐ A lung ☐ B kidney ☐ C stomach ☐ D heart

10. Trachea belongs to the system.

- ☐ A Urinary ☐ B Respiratory ☐ C Circulatory ☐ D Digestive

11. The heart belongs to the System.

- ☐ A Urinary ☐ B Respiratory ☐ C Circulatory ☐ D Digestive

12. All of these from the digestive canal except

- ☐ A Pharynx ☐ B Stomach ☐ C Small intestine ☐ D Liver

13. The length of the digestive canal is about metres.

- ☐ A 8 – 9 ☐ B 9 – 10 ☐ C 7 – 10 ☐ D 10 – 11

14. The digestive canal ends with opening.

- ☐ A Mouth ☐ B Nose ☐ C Anus ☐ D Rectum

15. is from the glands that is connected to the digestive canal.

- ☐ A Large intestine ☐ B Esophagus ☐ C Pancreas ☐ D Stomach

16. is the first organ of the digestive system.

- ☐ A Mouth ☐ B Pharynx ☐ C Nose ☐ D Esophagus

17. All of the following are from the digestive canal supplementaries except

- ☐ A liver ☐ B Pancreas ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Salivary glands

18. Digestion of starch starts in mouth by

- ☐ A Water ☐ B Saliva ☐ C Gastric juice ☐ D Bile juice

19. The number of incisors in each jaw is

- ☐ A 4 ☐ B 8 ☐ C 2 ☐ D 10

20. The number of premolars in each jaw is

- ☐ A 2 ☐ B 4 ☐ C 6 ☐ D 10

21. is the first food type that is being digested.

- ☐ A Fats ☐ B Starch ☐ C Proteins ☐ D Vitamins

22. The allows food to pass from pharynx to stomach.

- ☐ A Mouth ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Rectum ☐ D Esophagus

23. The is a common cavity that between esophagus and trachea.

- ☐ A Mouth ☐ B Pharynx ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Esophagus

24. The longest part of the digestive system is the

- ☐ A Esophagus ☐ B Large intestine ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Small intestine

25. secretes gastric juice.

- ☐ A Liver ☐ B Stomach ☐ C Pancreas ☐ D Small intestine

26. The stomach is followed by

- ☐ A Esophagus ☐ B Large intestine ☐ C Duodenum ☐ D Pharynx

27. The process of transferring food from small intestine to the blood is called ?

- ☐ A Absorption ☐ B Digestion ☐ C Respiration ☐ D Small intestine

28. Absorption of food takes place in

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Large intestine ☐ C Rectum ☐ D Ileum

29. Digestion of fats starts in

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Large intestine ☐ D Mouth

30. Digestion of proteins starts in

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Large intestine ☐ D Mouth

31. is/are digested in both stomach and small intestine.

- ☐ A Starch ☐ B Sugar ☐ C Fats ☐ D Proteins

32. Is the second part of the small intestine.

- ☐ A Rectum ☐ B Duodenum ☐ C Ileum ☐ D Anus

33. absorbs water from food remains.

- ☐ A Rectum ☐ B Anus ☐ C Ileum ☐ D Villi

34. absorbs digested food and transfer it into blood.

- ☐ A Rectum ☐ B Stomach ☐ C Small intestine ☐ D Large intestine

35. Complete digestion of proteins occur in

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Liver ☐ D Large intestine

36. Fats are digested by the effect of

- ☐ A Saliva ☐ B Bile juice ☐ C Gastric juice ☐ D Pancreatic juice

37. The Gallbladder stores

- ☐ A Intestinal juice ☐ B Bile juice ☐ C Gastric juice ☐ D Pancreatic juice

38. The undigested food is stored in the

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Duodenum ☐ D Large intestine

39. Complete digestion of all food types occur by the effect of

- ☐ A Intestinal juice ☐ B Bile juice ☐ C Gastric juice ☐ D Pancreatic juice

40. secretes bile juice in the duodenum.

- ☐ A Pancreas ☐ B Stomach ☐ C Liver ☐ D Ileum

41. Pancreas pours juice in the small intestine.

- ☐ A Bile ☐ B Pancreatic ☐ C saliva ☐ D gastric

42. Complete digestion of food occurs in

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Large intestine ☐ C Small intestine ☐ D Mouth

43. The total number of teeth in adult mouth is

- ☐ A 24 ☐ B 32 ☐ C 20 ☐ D 16

44. is the organ that mixes food with a saliva.

- ☐ A Teeth ☐ B Pharynx ☐ C Tongue ☐ D Incisors

45. Ileum exists in the

- ☐ A Large intestine ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Esophagus

46. is a muscular sac that secretes gastric juice.

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Esophagus ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Small intestine

47. is the speech organ.

- ☐ A Mouth ☐ B Esophagus ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Tongue

48. The teeth that grind food is called

- ☐ A Incisors ☐ B canines ☐ C Molars ☐ D (A) and (B)

49. is/are simple form of food.

- ☐ A proteins ☐ B Fats ☐ C Sugar ☐ D Starch

50. converts fats into fatty emulsion.

- ☐ A Saliva ☐ B Bile juice ☐ C Gastric juice ☐ D Pancreatic juice

51. changes starch into sugar.

- ☐ A Saliva ☐ B Bile juice ☐ C Pancreatic juice ☐ D Intestinal juice

52. The Belongs to the digestive system.

- ☐ A Heart ☐ B Kidney ☐ C Brain ☐ D Stomach

53. allows food to pass to the esophagus.

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Larynx ☐ C Salivary glands ☐ D pharynx

54. juice changes proteins into semi-liquid substance.

- ☐ A Bile ☐ B Saliva ☐ C Gastric ☐ D Intestinal

55. A piece of bread is probably digested by Juice.

- ☐ A Bile ☐ B Saliva ☐ C Gastric ☐ D Intestinal

56. The digestion of a piece of meat starts in

- ☐ A Mouth ☐ B Stomach ☐ C Small intestine ☐ D Large intestine

57. contains small nipples called villi that absorb digested food.

- ☐ A Small intestine ☐ B Large intestine ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Rectum

58. The large intestine starts from the end of the

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Esophagus

59. The first part of the small intestine is

- ☐ A Duodenum ☐ B Ileum ☐ C Rectum ☐ D Esophagus

60. The length of the small intestine is about

- ☐ A 9 metres ☐ B 7 metres ☐ C 10 metres ☐ D 3 meters

61. is a cavity that is extended from mouth to esophagus.

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Esophagus ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Small intestine

62. Fast meals contain large amount of

- ☐ A Proteins ☐ B Fats ☐ C Starch ☐ D Vitamins

63. Saliva changes into sugar.

- ☐ A Proteins ☐ B Fats ☐ C Starch ☐ D Vitamins

64. Juice makes incomplete digestion of proteins.

- ☐ A Saliva ☐ B Gastric ☐ C Pancreatic ☐ D Bile

65. is a muscular that allows food to pass from pharynx to stomach

- ☐ A Tongue ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Esophagus

66. is responsible for incomplete digestion of proteins.

- ☐ A Large intestine ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Mouth

67. is the longest part of the digestive system.

- ☐ A Anus ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Esophagus

68. A piece of fat is digested in

- ☐ A Small intestine ☐ B Stomach ☐ C Large intestine ☐ D Mouth

69. causes indigestion and stomach ulcer.

- ☐ A Flavor additives ☐ B Fast meals ☐ C Smoking ☐ D not chewing food well

70. The following organ to pharynx in digestive system is

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Trachea ☐ C Esophagus ☐ D Small intestine

71. Undigested food is assembled in the

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Large intestine ☐ D Duodenum

72. The moving organ in the mouth cavity is

- ☐ A Tongue ☐ B Teeth ☐ C Esophagus ☐ D Saliva

73. supply our body with energy.

- ☐ A Vitamins ☐ B Carbohydrates ☐ C Proteins ☐ D Water

74. Bile juice is poured in the

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Duodenum ☐ C Liver ☐ D Ileum

75. The system is composed of a group of

- ☐ A Organs ☐ B Different cells ☐ C Tissues ☐ D Similar cells

76. Saliva helps in the digestion of

- ☐ A Fats ☐ B Starch ☐ C Proteins ☐ D Sugar

77. The length of the digestive canal is

- ☐ A 3 metres ☐ B 7 metres ☐ C 6 metres ☐ D 9 metres

78. The stomach is a/an

- ☐ A System ☐ B Organ ☐ C Cell ☐ D Tissue

79. is connected to the digestive canal and pours its juice in it.

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Mouth ☐ D pancreas

79. Pancreatic juice is poured in

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Duodenum ☐ C Esophagus ☐ D Large intestine

79. Stomach secretes juice.

- ☐ A Gastric ☐ B Saliva ☐ C Bile ☐ D Intestinal

80. is a good habit.

- ☐ A Smoking ☐ B Practice sport ☐ C Eating junk food ☐ D Eating much fats

81. Digested food is absorbed in the

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Large intestine ☐ D Pharynx

82. Bile juice is secreted by

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Liver ☐ C Mouth ☐ D Pancreas

83. There are Of salivary glands in the mouth cavity.

- ☐ A 2 pairs ☐ B 3 pairs ☐ C One pair ☐ D Six pairs

84. turns the food inside the mouth cavity.

- ☐ A Molars ☐ B Pharynx ☐ C Tongue ☐ D Stomach

85. Saliva contains digestive substances that digests

- ☐ A Fats ☐ B Proteins ☐ C Vitamins ☐ D Starch

86. system lets us have the ability to feel, hear , smell and taste.

- ☐ A Nervous ☐ B Circulatory ☐ C Digestive ☐ D Respiratory

87. Cutting and tearing food into small pieces is the function of

- ☐ A Tongue ☐ B Molars ☐ C Incisors ☐ D Pharynx

87. Digestion of starch starts in

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Mouth ☐ C Small intestine ☐ D Esophagus

88. Food remains are ejected outside the body through

- ☐ A Villi ☐ B Small intestine ☐ C Anus ☐ D Duodenum

89. Proteins are partially digested in the

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Large intestine ☐ C Small intestine ☐ D Mouth

90. Intestinal juice is poured in the

- ☐ A Stomach ☐ B Large intestine ☐ C Small intestine ☐ D Esophagus

91.absorbs the water from the food remains.

- ☐ A Ileum ☐ B Anus ☐ C Rectum ☐ D Duodenum

92. coils in the abdominal cavity.

- ☐ A Small intestine ☐ B Esophagus ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Pharynx

Choose ?

- Burning the digested food inside the body cells requires
☐ A Oxygen ☐ B Water vapour ☐ C Hydrogen ☐ D Carbon dioxide
- Living organisms obtain the need energy from the process.
☐ A Digestion ☐ B Respiration ☐ C Absorption ☐ D Excretion
- The following organs belongs to the respiratory system except
☐ A Nose ☐ B Lungs ☐ C Stomach ☐ D Trachea
- is the first organ in the respiratory system.
☐ A Mouth ☐ B Nose ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Trachea
- Is the organs that warms air before interring the lungs.
☐ A Bronchi ☐ B Nose ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Trachea
- Founds in both the digestive system and respiratory system.
☐ A Mouth ☐ B Pharynx ☐ C Lungs ☐ D Trachea
- Trachea is supported with incomplete To make it permanently open.
☐ A Blood capillaries ☐ B Mucus ☐ C Cilia ☐ D Cartilaginous rings
- Ejects up strange bodies from trachea.
☐ A Cilia ☐ B Hair ☐ C Mucus ☐ D Cartilaginous rings
- is called the voice box.
☐ A Trachea ☐ B Larynx ☐ C Diaphragm ☐ D Tongue
- closes trachea during swallowing food.
☐ A Epiglottis ☐ B Larynx ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Tongue
- is (are) located in the lungs, where gases exchange occurs.
☐ A Trachea ☐ B Epiglottis ☐ C Alveoli ☐ D Larynx
- is a muscle that separates thoracic cavity from abdominal cavity.
☐ A Diaphragm ☐ B Epiglottis ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Larynx

13. In the lungs, bronchioles end in

- ☐ A Blood capillaries ☐ B Cilia ☐ C Alveoli ☐ D Villi

14. The two lungs are surrounded by

- ☐ A Diaphragm ☐ B Ribs ☐ C Trachea ☐ D Cilia

15. occupy the thoracic cavity.

- ☐ A Diaphragm ☐ B Stomach ☐ C Lungs ☐ D Digestive system

16. Air enters the two lungs in the process.

- ☐ A Inahaltion ☐ B Exhalation ☐ C Digestion ☐ D Excretion

17. Air is released outside the two lungs in the process.

- ☐ A Inhalation ☐ B Exhalation ☐ C Digestion ☐ D Excretion

18. When diaphragm muscle contracts, the process occurs.

- ☐ A Inhalation ☐ B Exhalation ☐ C Digestion ☐ D Excretion

19. During the inhalation process, ribs move

- ☐ A Move backwards ☐ B Move up ☐ C Move down ☐ D Don't move

20. Exhaled air contains gas and water vapour.

- ☐ A Carbon dioxide ☐ B Oxygen ☐ C Hydrogen ☐ D Nitrogen

21. Inhaled air contains gas.

- ☐ A Carbon dioxide ☐ B Oxygen ☐ C Hydrogen ☐ D Nitrogen

22. gas make lime water turbid.

- ☐ A Carbon dioxide ☐ B Oxygen ☐ C Hydrogen ☐ D Nitrogen

23. The number of respiration times increases in case.

- ☐ A Sitting ☐ B Sleeping ☐ C Running ☐ D Standing

24. During respiration process, gases exchange occurs in

- ☐ A Trachea ☐ B Mouth ☐ C Nose ☐ D Alveoli

25. Guava and orange contain that protects us from cold.

- ☐ A Vitamin (A) ☐ B Vitamin (B) ☐ C Vitamin (C) ☐ D Vitamin (D)

26. Respiration process takes place in the system.

- ☐ A Digestive ☐ B Respiratory ☐ C Circulatory ☐ D Urinary

27. are found in the nose to warm the inhaled air.

- ☐ A Mucus ☐ B Blood capillaries ☐ C Hair ☐ D Cilia

28. Alveoli are surrounded by a network of

- ☐ A Cilia ☐ B Blood capillaries ☐ C Mucus ☐ D Villi

29. To burn digested food, gas is required.

- ☐ A Carbon dioxide ☐ B Oxygen ☐ C Nitrogen ☐ D Water vapour

30. The living organisms obtain energy from the process.

- ☐ A Respiration ☐ B Digestion ☐ C Excretion ☐ D Reproduction

31. is the first organ of the respiratory system.

- ☐ A Mouth ☐ B Nose ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Trachea

32. is lined with mucus layer and hair to filter air before entering lungs.

- ☐ A Mouth ☐ B Nose ☐ C Esophagus ☐ D Trachea

33. The trachea is lined with to eject up dust.

- ☐ A Epiglottis ☐ B Cilia ☐ C Hair ☐ D Mucus layer

34. is a muscle that helps in the respiration process.

- ☐ A Epiglottis ☐ B Diaphragm ☐ C Larynx ☐ D Trachea

35. The volume of the chest cavity during inhalation process.

- ☐ A Increases ☐ B Decreases ☐ C Shrinks ☐ D Doesn't change

36. The is supported with incomplete cartilaginous rings.

- ☐ A Nose ☐ B Pharynx ☐ C Trachea ☐ D Mouth

37. The respiration process depends mainly on the gas.

- ☐ A Carbon dioxide ☐ B Oxygen ☐ C Hydrogen ☐ D Water vapour

38. All the following exist in the nose except

- ☐ A Hair ☐ B Mucus ☐ C Cilia ☐ D Blood capillaries

39. The found in both the respiratory system and digestive system.

- ☐ A Mouth ☐ B Larynx ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Nose

40. Are air sacs, where gases exchange occurs.

- ☐ A Two lungs ☐ B Bronchioles ☐ C Alveoli ☐ D Villi

41. The alveoli have walls to permit the exchange of gases.

- ☐ A Thick ☐ B Very thin ☐ C Very thick ☐ D Dense

42. The following organ to pharynx in the respiratory system is

- ☐ A Esophagus ☐ B Diaphragm ☐ C Trachea ☐ D Nose

43. Tongue changes the sounds coming from to understandable words.

- ☐ A Nose ☐ B Larynx ☐ C Pharynx ☐ D Esophagus

44. Each lung in respiratory system contains that branches into bronchioles.

- ☐ A Trachea ☐ B Alveoli ☐ C Bronchus ☐ D Larynx

45. Epiglottis closes during swallowing food.

- ☐ A Pharynx ☐ B Trachea ☐ C Esophagus ☐ D Diaphragm

46. Lung is considered from the components of the system.

- ☐ A Digestive ☐ B Respiratory ☐ C Urinary ☐ D Circulatory

47. Gases exchange occurs in

- ☐ A Trachea ☐ B Air sacs ☐ C Nose ☐ D Bronchi

48. In exhalation process, diaphragm muscle

- ☐ A Moves backward ☐ B Moves down ☐ C Moves up ☐ D Doesn't move

49. During exhalation process, the volume of the chest cavity

- ☐ A Enlarges ☐ B Increases ☐ C Decreases ☐ D Doesn't change

50. In exhalation process, relaxe(s).

- ☐ A Ribs ☐ B Diaphragm ☐ C Epiglottis ☐ D Trachea

51. Gases exchange occurs in the

- ☐ A Trachea ☐ B Stomach ☐ C Alveoli ☐ D Pharynx

52. helps in the mechanism of respiration.

- ☐ A Trachea ☐ B Diaphragm ☐ C Epiglottis ☐ D Nose

53. is the gas that turbids the lime water.

- ☐ A Carbon dioxide ☐ B Oxygen ☐ C Nitrogen ☐ D Water vapour

54. is a common cavity for air and food.

- ☐ A Larynx ☐ B Pharynx ☐ C Esophagus ☐ D Trachea

55. The trachea is a (an)

- ☐ A System ☐ B Cell ☐ C Organ ☐ D Tissue

56. Is an organ of the respiratory system.

- ☐ A Lung ☐ B Stomach ☐ C Liver ☐ D Pancreas

57. During inhalation, the diaphragm muscle contracts and moves.....

- ☐ A Down ☐ B Up ☐ C Inside ☐ D Outside

March Prim-4 Choose

- 1. Gas turbid lime water.**
a. Oxygen b. nitrogen c. carbon dioxide
- 2. Starch digestion starts in**
a. Liver b. stomach c. mouth
- 3. The stomach belongs to the system:**
a. digestive b. nervous c. urinary
- 4. Undigested food is stored in the.....**
a. large intestine b. stomach c. liver
- 5. Bile juice digests**
a. protein b. starch c. sugar d. fats
- 6. Gases exchange during respiration occurs in.....**
a. trachea b. nose c. mouth d. alveoli
- 7. Digested food is absorbed in the.....**
a. stomach b. small intestine c. large intestine
- 8. Protein digestion starts in**
a. stomach b. small intestine c. large intestine d. mouth
- 9. Fat digestion starts in**
a. stomach b. small intestine c. large intestine d. mouth
- 10. complete the digestion of different foods**
a. small intestine b. Liver c. stomach d. mouth
- 11. The building unit of a living organism is called**
a. cell b. tissue c. organ d. system
- 12. The process is a breakdown of complex food to get benefit from them.**
a. respiration b. digestion c. excretion d. photosynthesis
- 13. The separates abdominal cavity from thoracic cavity.**
a. small intestine b. Liver c. stomach d. diaphragm
- 14. Exchange of gases takes place in the**
a. alveoli b. trachea c. nose d. diaphragm
- 15. is the common path between digestive & respiratory systems.**
a. Pharynx b. larynx c. stomach d. ileum
- 16. Air enters the lungs during the..... process**
a. digestion b. excretion c. inhalation d. exhalation
- 17. Air leaves the lungs during the..... process**
a. digestion b. excretion c. inhalation d. exhalation
- 18. Trachea is lined with**
a. alveoli b. cilia c. villi d. hair
- 19. The exhaled air contain more gas than inhaled air.**
a. oxygen b. nitrogen c. carbon dioxide
- 20. During inhalation process diaphragm moves.....**
a. up b. down c. right d. left

21. Inhaled air is rich in

- a. oxygen b. nitrogen c. carbon dioxide

22. The trachea is branched into two

- a. Lungs b. kidney c. bronchi d. larynx

23. Alveoli have walls for exchange of gases.

- a. thin b. thick c. elastic d. wide

24. is called voice box

- a. Lungs b. epiglottis c. bronchi d. larynx

25. The number of respiration time's increase in.....

- a. sitting b. running c. sleeping d. standing

26. The body is consists of a group of

- a. systems b. organs c. tissues d. cells

27. is a liquid secreted in the mouth and helps in starches digestion

- a. saliva b. bile juice c. gastric juice d. intestinal juice

28. is secreted from the liver and affects fat digestion

- a. saliva b. bile juice c. gastric juice d. intestinal juice

29. The system which supplies the body with Oxygen & takes away carbon dioxide.

- a. digestive b. respiratory c. circulatory d. urinary

30. It prevents the food from entering the respiratory system.

- a. diaphragm b. trachea c. larynx d. epiglottis

31. The organ that allow air and food to pass through it is.....

- a. stomach b. pharynx c. larynx d. epiglottis

32. A process by which Oxygen gas enters the lungs.

- a. digestion b. inhalation c. exhalation d. epiglottis

33. A common organ between digestive & respiratory system.

- a. stomach b. pharynx c. larynx d. epiglottis

34. The process by which human obtain energy from digested food

- a. digestive b. respiratory c. circulatory d. urinary

35. They exist in trachea to eject strange substances.

- a. cilia b. trachea c. larynx d. epiglottis

36. The muscle that helps in mechanism of respiration.

- a. diaphragm b. trachea c. larynx d. epiglottis

37. They are found in nose and warm air before entering the lungs.

- a. cilia b. hair c. blood capillaries d. epiglottis

38. A common path lead to esophagus & trachea.

- a. stomach b. pharynx c. larynx d. epiglottis

39. A tube in respiratory system that is lined with Cilia.

- a. diaphragm b. trachea c. larynx d. epiglottis

40. An organ found at the top of trachea and is called the voice box

- a. stomach b. pharynx c. larynx d. epiglottis

- 41. A process by which carbon dioxide gas & water vapor comes out from the 2 lungs.**
a. digestion b. excretion c. inhalation d. exhalation
- 42. A process in which thoracic cavity enlarge & air rich in Oxygen enter the 2 lungs.**
a. digestion b. excretion c. inhalation d. exhalation
- 43. A process in which thoracic cavity becomes narrow & the air rich in carbon dioxide gas goes out from the 2 lungs.**
a. digestion b. excretion c. inhalation d. exhalation
- 44. In the small intestine digestion is**
a. incomplete b. completed c. started d. no correct answer
- 45. The number of milky teeth in a child equal**
a. 16 b. 32 c. 20 d. no correct answer
- 46. The bile juice change fats to**
a. sugar b. starch c. fatty emulsion d. proteins
- 47. Changing of food from a complex form to a simple one is called..... process**
a. Respiration b. Excretion c. Digestion
- 48. Digestive system starts in the mouth and ends in the**
a. Stomach b. small intestine c. anus
- 49. Digestion process starts in the mouth and ends in the**
a. Stomach b. Small intestine c. large intestine
- 50. Number of teeth in adults is.....**
a. 31 b. 32 c. 16
- 51. Saliva changes starch intoduring digestion.**
a. sugar b. protein c. fats
- 52. Stomach is an organ in the system.**
a. urinary b. respiratory c. digestive
- 53. Protein is digestedin the stomach.**
a. incompletely b. completely c. normally
- 54. Bile juice digests fats and changes it into.....**
a. Fatty emulsion b. protein c. sugar
- 55. Pancreas secretes in the small intestine to digest sugar.**
a. Bile juice b. pancreatic juice c. intestinal juice
- 56. Digestion of all types of food is completed in the**
a. Large intestine b. small intestine c. stomach
- 57. Small intestine secretesto complete digestion of all types of food.**
a. Bile juice b. pancreatic juice c. intestinal juice
- 58. Digested food is absorbed into the blood through the**
a. Large intestine b. small intestine c. stomach
- 59. The respiratory system is located in the**
a. chest cavity b. abdomen cavity c. no correct answer
- 60. The two lungs are protected by the**
a. skull b. ribcage c. no correct answer
- 61. Air enters the lung during the process.**
a. inhalation b. exhalation c. digestion

62. One of the following is not an organ in the respiratory system.

- a. trachea b. lungs c. liver

63. Inhalation process is to take in..... gas.

- a. Oxygen b. carbon dioxide c. both gases

64. Exhalation process is to take out gas.

- a. Oxygen b. carbon dioxide c. both gases

65. To detect the presence of carbon dioxide gas in the exhaled air we can use.....

- a. iodine b. lime water c. mercury.

66. The following muscle helps in the respiration mechanism.

- a. nose b. pharynx c. diaphragm

67. During inhalation the diaphragm muscle moves.....

- a. upward b. downward c. no change

68. Gas exchange during respiration occurs in the.....

- a. trachea b. nose c. alveoli

69. Air in the alveoli contain

- a. Oxygen b. carbon dioxide c. both gases

70. Digested food is absorbed in the

- a. Esophagus b. stomach c. small intestine d. large intestine

71. Starch digestion starts by the

- a. Gastric juice b. intestinal juice c. saliva d. Bile Juice

72 undigested food is assembled in the

- a. stomach b. small intestine c. large intestine d. Duodenum

73. The stomach belongs to thesystem.

- a. Digestive b. Reproductive c. urinary d. Nervous

74. The function of nervous system is

- a. digestion b. sensation c. excretion

75. The digested food is absorbed in the

- a. larynx b. ileum c. duodenum

76 allows food to pass from pharynx to stomach.

- a. mouth b. esophagus c. large intestine

77. In the digestive system, the stomach is followed by the.....

- a. esophagus b. duodenum c. ileum

78. The number of respiration times increases in.....case.

- a. sitting b. running c. sleeping d. standing

79. Proteins are digested in

- a. stomach. b. large intestine. c. small intestine.

80. Most exhalation air contains gas.

- a. oxygen b. carbon dioxide c. methane

81. Gases exchange occurs in

- a. larynx. b. alveoli. c. trachea. d. nose.

82. The system responsible getting rid harmful substances.

- a. nervous b. urinary c. reproductive d. digestive

83. The number of respiration times increases in case.

- a. sitting b. running c. sleeping d. standing

84. Digested food is absorbed in the

- a.large intestine. b.small intestine. c.stomach. d.esophagus

85. Cutting and tearing food into small pieces are function of

- a.molars. b.incisors and canines. c. tongue.

86. The is an organ of the human digestive system.

- a.lung b.heart c.stomach

87. The first part of small intestine is called

- a. pharynx. b. duodenum. c. ileum.

88. Exhaled air contains gas and water vapor.

- a. oxygen b. carbon dioxide c. nitrogen

89. The is an organ of the human respiratory system.

- a. lung b. heart c. stomach

90. The trachea is

- a. a system. b. an organ. c. a cell.

91. Digested food is absorbed in the

- a. esophagus. b. stomach. c. small intestine.

92. Gases exchange during respiration process occurs in

- a. trachea. b. alveoli. c. nose.

93. Digestion of starch starts by

- a. gastric juice. b. intestinal juice. c. saliva.

94. The stomach belongs to the system.

- a. digestive b. nervous c. urinary

95..... is an organ in the human respiratory system.

- a. Liver b. Lung c. Pancreas

96. Digestion of protein starts in

- a. stomach. b. small intestine. c. small intestine.

97. During the respiration process, gases exchange occurs in

- a. trachea. b. alveoli. c. mouth.

98. Digestion of starch starts in

- a. mouth. b. esophagus. c. rectum.

99. separates between the thoracic cavity and abdominal cavity.

- a. Pancreas b. Heart c. Diaphragm

100. Lung is considered from the components of the system.

- a. respiratory b. nervous c. digestive

101. From digestive system organs is

- a. heart. b. lung. c. stomach. d. trachea.

102. Gases exchange process occurs in

- a. trachea. b. air sacs. c. nose. d. bronchi.

103. Fat digestion starts in

- a.large intestine b.rectum c.small intestine

104. Number of teeth in the upper jaw of an adult mouth is

- a.46 b.32 c.16

105. The common cavity between the digestive system and respiratory system is the

- a.pharynx b.esophagus c.stomach

106. The starch starts to be digested in the mouth and turns to

- a.sugar b.fats c.proteins

107. Digested food is absorbed in the

- a.stomach b.small intestine c.large intestine

108. Starch digestion starts by

- a.gastric juice b.saliva c.bile juice

109. The water absorbed from the wastes in the

- a.mouth b.rectum c.small intestine

110. Exhalation air containsgas and water vapour.

- a.oxygen b.carbon dioxide c.nitrogen

111. Trachea containswhich eject strange objects out.

- a.cilia b.larynx c.mouth

112. The voice box is called

- a.esophagus b.larynx c.Pharynx

113. The organ which is found in both of the respiratory and digestive systems is

- a.mouth b.larynx c.pharynx

114. During inhalation process, diaphragm muscle

- a.contracts b.relaxes c.remains as it is

115. Trachea containswhich keep it opened all the time.

- a.cilia b.cartilaginous rings c. larynx

116. Thoracic cavity is separated from abdominal cavity bymuscle.

- a.heart b.bronchi c.diaphragm

117absorbs the water from the food remains.

- a. Rectum b. Anus c. Ileum d. Duodenum

118. All the following are from the properties of living organisms except

- a. motion. b. sensation. c. nutrition. d. magnetism.

119. Thesystem distributes the digested food and oxygen gas all over the body cells.

- a. respiratory b. circulatory c. urinary d. nervous

120. The function of the nervous system is.....

- a. digestion. b. sensation. c. excretion. d. respiration.

121.system is responsible for the production of new individuals.

- a. Reproductive b. Nervous c. Urinary d. Digestive

122. The following organs belong to the digestive canal except.....

- a. stomach. b. esophagus. c. liver. d. small intestine.

123.The stomach belongs to thesystem.

- a. digestive b. reproductive c. urinary d. nervous

124.is a cavity in which teeth and tongue are existed and salivary glands are opened.

- a. Pharynx b. Mouth c. Esophagus d. Stomach

125. In each jaw, teeth in adults are divided into

- a. three incisors, two canines and six molars. b. four incisors and ten molars.
c. ten molars and two canines. d. four incisors, two canines and ten molars.

126. Cutting and tearing food into small pieces is the function of.....

- a. molars. b. incisors and canines. c. salivary glands. d. tongue.

127. The organ that turns food inside the mouth cavity and mixes it up with saliva is the...

- a. esophagus. b. teeth. c. tongue. d. pharynx.

128is a cavity, which extends from the mouth to esophagus.

- a. Stomach b. Large intestine c. Pharynx d. Small intestine

129allows food to pass from pharynx to stomach.

- a. Mouth b. Esophagus c. Small intestine d. Large intestine

130.....secretes gastric juice that changes protein into a semi-liquid substance.

- a. Large intestine b. Small intestine c. Stomach d. Mouth

131.The length of the small intestine is about.....

- a. seven meters. b. three meters. c. four meters. d. ten meters.

132.The first part of small intestine is called.....

- a. pharynx. b. duodenum. c. stomach. d. ileum.

133.Digestion of fats occurs in

- a. mouth. b. duodenum. c. stomach. d. (a) and (b).

134.In the digestive system, the stomach is followed by.....

- a. esophagus. b. duodenum. c. ileum. d. large intestine.

135.Digested food is absorbed in the.....

- a. esophagus. b. stomach. c. small intestine. d. large intestine.

136.The undigested food is assembled in (goes to) the.....

- a. stomach. b. small intestine. c. large intestine. d. duodenum.

137.The following pieces of advice keep the digestive system healthy except.....

a. eating much food that contains large amounts of fats.

b. avoid eating food that contains food additives.

c. practice sports regularly

d. chew food well.

138. Burning the digested food inside the body cells requires

- a. carbon dioxide gas. b. oxygen gas. c. water vapour. d. (a) , (b) and (c).

139.Living organisms get the needed energy from the.....process.

- a. digestion b. respiration c. excretion d. absorption

140.All the following organs belong to the respiratory system except

- a. lungs. b. trachea. c. stomach. d. bronchi.

141.The.....is an organ in the human respiratory system.

- a. liver b. stomach c. lung d. pancreas

142.The organ which is responsible for warming air before entering the lungs is.....

- a. pharynx. b. nose. c. trachea. d. bronchi.

143.The organ which found in both of the respiratory and digestive systems is.....

- a. mouth. b. larynx. c. pharynx. d. lungs.

144.Trachea is supported by incomplete.....to make it permanently open.

- a. cilia b. mucus c. blood capillaries d. cartilaginous rings

145. Which of the following is the importance of cilia in trachea?

- a. Moistening the air.
- b. Making it permanently open.
- c. Ejecting up dust.
- d. (a) , (b) and (c).

146.is called the voice box.

- a. Larynx
- b. Diaphragm
- c. Epiglottis
- d. Alveoli

147. The epiglottis.....

- a. closes the trachea during swallowing.
- b. prevents food from entering the trachea.
- c. sweeps the strange objects out of the trachea.
- d. (a) and (b).

148..... is (are) located inside the lungs, where gases exchange takes place.

- a. Trachea
- b. Epiglottis
- c. Alveoli
- d. Larynx

149.....is the muscle that separates the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity and has an important role in breathing.

- a. Diaphragm
- b. Nose
- c. Pharynx
- d. Epiglottis

150. Inside the lung, bronchioles end in

- a. blood capillaries.
- b. alveoli.
- c. cilia.
- d. cartilaginous rings.

151. The two lungs are surrounded by.....

- a. diaphragm.
- b. ribs (rib cage).
- c. trachea.
- d. cilia.

152. Air enters the two lungs in theprocess.

- a. inhalation
- b. exhalation
- c. excretion
- d. digestion

153. Air rich in carbon dioxide gas is released outside the two lungs during the.....process.

- a. inhalation
- b. exhalation
- c. digestion
- d. absorption

154. When the diaphragm muscle contracts, the process takes place.

- a. excretion
- b. inhalation
- c. exhalation
- d. inhalation

155. During the inhalation process, ribs.....

- a. move up.
- b. move down.
- c. move backwards.
- d. don't move.

156. Exhaled air contains.....gas and water vapour.

- a. oxygen
- b. carbon dioxide
- c. nitrogen
- d. (a), (b) and (c)

157. The gas which makes limewater turbid when passing through it is.....

- a. oxygen.
- b. nitrogen.
- c. carbon dioxide.
- d. hydrogen.

158. Gas exchange during the process of respiration occurs in the

- a. trachea.
- b. nose.
- c. mouth.
- d. alveoli.

159. All the following are methods to keep the respiratory system healthy except.....

- a. avoiding being in poor ventilation places.
- b. eating fruits rich in vitamin(C).
- c. keeping off the severe cold.
- d. smoking or being a passive smoker.

160. Tongue is the speech organ as it changes the sound coming frominto understandable words.

- a. salivary glands
- b. pharynx
- c. larynx
- d. esophagus

161. Anus is located at the end of.....

- a. ileum.
- b. villi.
- c. rectum.
- d. stomach

Choose the correct answer

1-all of these are common properties between living organism except.(excretion - motion - magnetism)

2-.....is responsible for get rid of harmful substance

(circulatory system- digestive system- urinary system)

3-.....system Is responsible for respiration to produce energy

(digestive - respiratory - circulatory)

4-.....system is responsible for digest food

(digestive - reproductive- urinary)

5-.....cutting and tearing food

(incisors - molars - incisors and canine)

6-.....is responsible for grinding food

(molars - incisors -tongue)

7-Digestion of starch occurs in

(mouth only - ileum only- mouth and ileum)

8-.....is an organ from digestive canal

(esophagus - liver - pancreas)

9-Liver secretesjuice

(intestinal - bile - saliva)

10-Saliva is responsible for digestion of

(Protein - starch - fats)

11-..... is a juice to digest fats

(bile - gastric - saliva)

12-.....is a juice to digest protein

(bile - gastric - saliva)

13-.....is(are)from digestive canal supplements

(salivary glands - liver - stomach-liver and salivary glands)

14-Gastric juice is secreted by

(stomach - liver - pancreas)

15-First part of small intestine is

(duodenum- ileum - pancreas)

16-Undigested food is stored in

(Small intestine - large intestine - liver)

17-Water is absorbed from water in.....

(large intestine - rectum - anus)

18-Starch is converted into sugar by

(liver - pancreas - saliva)

19-Salivary glands arepairs

(one - two - three)

20-Digestive canal starts with ...

(anus - mouth- pharynx)

21-Digestive canal ends with

(anus - mouth- pharynx)

22-Gastric juice is secreted by

(stomach - small intestine - liver)

23-food is absorbed in

(duodenum - ileum - large intestine)

24- we can detect the presence of starch by using.....

(water - iodine - alcohol)

25-.....secretes gastric juice

(stomach - duodenum - large intestine)

26-digested food is absorbed in.....

(small intestine -stomach - esophagus)

27-.....is an organ in digestive system

(stomach - larynx -skull)

28-.....is a common cavity between esophagus and trachea

(pharynx - stomach - mouth)

29-number of teeth in adult person is

(20 - 16 - 32)

30-number of teeth in childhood is

(20 - 10 - 32)

31-.....is responsible for tasting food

(teeth - tongue - pharynx)

Choose the correct answer

1-is the first part of respiratory system

(nose - mouth - trachea)

2-we preferto mouth to breathe

(nose - trachea - larynx)

3-.....open trachea all the time

(larynx - epiglottis - cartilaginous rings)

4-.....is the voice box

(pharynx - larynx - trachea)

5-.....is lined with cilia to eject out food

(pharynx - trachea - lungs)

6-.....lies at the top of trachea

(epiglottis - cilia - blood capillaries)

7-exchange gases occurs in

(trachea - lungs - alveoli)

8-in inhalationgas enters two lungs
(oxygen - carbon dioxide - water vapour)

9-in inhalation process ,diaphragm contract and
.....

(moves up - moves down - doesn't move)

10-in exhalation process ,diaphragm relax and
.....

(moves up - moves down - doesn't move)

11-In exhalation process,.....gas leaves two
lungs

(carbon dioxide - water vapour - carbon dioxide
and water vapour)

12-.....gas converts lime water into turbid
(carbon dioxide - oxygen - nitrogen)

13-in exhalation process, diaphragm moves
(down - up - doesn't move)